



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 November 1970

The Honorable John F. Kerry  
Chairman  
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is a declassified copy of the 12 March 1970 report on alleged Soviet interrogation of 14 Vietnam prisoners of war per your request.

[REDACTED]

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A release of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Nelson. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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b7C

John L. [REDACTED]  
Deputy Director for POW/MIA Affairs

Enclosure

COPIES OF RESOLVED MATTER  
CLASSIFIED BY SP-8-1257  
ON 12 FEB 1971  
BY [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/10/01 BY [REDACTED]

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RESTRICTED TO  
OFFICIALS

# REPORT CLASS

COUNTRY	USA	DATE INFO.	22 March 1962
SUBJECT	Alleged Soviet Experiments of U.S. Vietnam Prisoners of War (GMI, 1949)	REFNO-CG	

## SOURCE

**SYNOPSIS:** According to RCM Lieutenant General Fyok Ivanovich Grigoryev, specially selected U.S. prisoners of war were being captured into the Soviet Union since 1955 for long term as biological experiments and "biological technology." He limited the number selected to be about 1,000. The goal of the program was definitive, but involved intensive psychological investigation of the prisoners and maintaining to make them available as required to serve the needs of the Soviet Union. Grigoryev took the command during one of four historical communications held with a colleague whose father-in-law was a GMI General and who shared many common experiences with Grigoryev among the Soviet RCM and GMI officials. (END SYNOPSIS)

2. **Headquarters Comment:** This report should be read with caution. Its source provides no confirmation of the alleged intelligence activities of the subject's alleged father, despite the source's assertion that Grigoryev held a leading position in the RCM. Several other persons named in the last paragraph cannot be identified. We have never before encountered any report about any Soviet disclosure of other information that our U.S. POW's from Vietnam are incarcerated in

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the USSR, such few that 8,000 such individuals are leading "reasonably normal lives" in the same region where otherwise Soviet political opponents have perished in millions. He shows, while the source say he is repeating the conclusions of an actual investigation, we strongly believe that this report would be like in my systems from analysis. However, in light of maintaining high standards in the question of U.S. personnel still listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia, that error in being disseminated with appropriate caveat is considered because of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

3. In a private conversation which was held above LPH, the Ukrainian General Pava Ivanchuk (Ivanchukov) stated that many specially selected U.S. pilots of war were being captured from North Vietnam for long term or lifetime custody and "ideological re-training" in the Soviet Union. General Ivanchuk, Kravtsov did not state specifically the number of prisoners involved. The term he used was "a perhaps considerable number + one or two years" which translates as "on the order of several thousand," implying the number is at least 1,000. The prisoners were destined for confinement at a facility near Pava Kravtsov, the command of the program that is situated high level. GEN Kravtsov, indicated that Soviet Union also North Vietnamese were involved in the internal subversion program and that participants were to be continuously assessed for loyalty. He implied that participants suspected to be untrustworthy would be eliminated and replaced with other candidates. 1 General Kravtsov told his comments while serving as a political ideologist and personnel officer at the All-Union Scientific-Technical Information Center of the State Committee for Science and Technology in Moscow. He had previously served as Chief of the KGB's Personnel Directorate and in that capacity would have very likely made contacts with KGB officials subsequently responsible for recruiting and with KGB personnel.

3. According to Drigertsen, the goals of the U.S. program were immediate but having ultimate psychological results of the individuals and willingness of them as required to save the souls of the Soviet Union. Drigertsen understood that the American Embassy was not a standard place, but rather one in which inmates could lead reasonably normal lives. During the conversations Drigertsen recalled that procedures utilized for such a program in the Soviet Union and other states previously suffered state sponsored, Japanese, and Chinese officials. He stated that in past programs, participants were encouraged to serve Soviet aims.



4. Velgorsky was trained as a professional military officer and served in the Great Europe during World War II. After the war he was assigned to the Far East Command as an army representative. In the period 1943-1944 he became the Deputy Chief for Personnel. He subsequently became critical of the communist policies of the Soviet Union and was transferred from his position to that of the Security Chief for Soviet East Command. Here thereafter he developed a human interest and retired. In the late 1940's he accepted the position as the Information Center.

5. General Muraviev joined the Russian service in 1917 and subsequently entered the Moscow military school. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Moscow military division. In 1920 he entered the Moscow Military Academy. He advanced rapidly and in the 1923-1924 period was sent to China as Deputy Military Attaché. He joined the Chinese army and began to establish intelligence agent networks for the Soviet Union. He remained in China until 1940 when he was again removed to USSR as commander of intelligence school in Moscow for China operations. In the spring of 1941 he was recalled from China to become chief of intelligence at the headquarters (HQ), where he remained for the duration of the war. After the war he was assigned as Soviet representative to the Soviet Joint Committee for Repatriation. After serving in Berlin from 1945 to 1947 he returned to Moscow as military attaché by deputy chief for intelligence in the Far East Command. He then served as Deputy Intelligence Chief of the Far Eastern Military District. He retired from the military in 1950. Muraviev was subsequently recalled to help to re-establish agent networks in China after the Chinese Civil War ended in 1949. (Disappearance of Muraviev's service provided here.)

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10 October 1999

The Honorable John P. Murry  
Chairman  
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

[illegible]

15. We understand that your Committee plans an open hearing on  
16 October on the subject of [redacted] American Embassy  
which may contain evidence of [redacted] in Southeast Asia. I am providing this letter to help the  
20 nature and identification of [redacted] to help the  
25 provided to the Committee and to emphasize that [redacted]  
has not been classified. Based upon [redacted] we  
believe that there may be some confusion about this. [redacted]

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As you know, we have provided several unclassified line drawings, some with pseudocolor graphics of the possible various settings. These black and white line drawings are various portrayals of the possible settings. Coverage to what has been suggested as national news programs as it and I thought. The pseudocolor graphics are not satellite imagery or derived photographic prints. We are not the data. They are the product of computer analysis of imagery to illustrate the appearance of possible symbols or markings. The computer graphics are an alternative form of analysis designed to minimize normal human bias in making line drawings based on imagery and to keep the actual imagery unclassified. (U)

OFFICE OF SENATE SECURITY  
ATTENDING SENATOR: NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DESK \_\_\_\_\_

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<p> <b>NAME :</b>  <b>ROLL :</b>  <b>SEM/TRA :</b> </p>	
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The Honorable John F. Barry

We hope that this makes clear the classification status of the imagery materials we have provided. Your staff should contact my office if there are any questions about the classification of these materials prior to the open hearing. (U)

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith. (U)

Sincerely,



Member of House of Representatives  
Director of Congressional Affairs

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Good Intelligence Agency

Washington

21 June 1993

The Honorable John F. Barry  
Chairman  
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs  
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to the Committee's Request of April 3, 1993 for information on the Ministry of Interior organization, structure and management of the prison camp system in Vietnam. A review of all Agency file holdings on the Ministry services of Vietnam was done in order to prepare the enclosed recently completed six-part study. This reported the careful review of extensive file holdings on the services, as well as the review of [redacted]. The elements of the study may be found at the following table:

- TAB A: Ministry of Interior  
Prisons and Interrogation Systems
- TAB B: Ministry of Interior Rehabilitation  
Camps and Prisons (Northern DRV  
Except the Hanoi Area)
- TAB C: Ministry of Interior and National Defense  
Prisons and Rehabilitation Camps (Southern  
DRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)
- TAB D: Ministry of Interior and National Defense  
Prisons and Interrogation Facilities  
(Ho Chi Minh City Area)
- TAB E: Ministry of National Defense Group 74  
Rehabilitation Camp Complex (Northern DRV  
1974-1978)
- TAB F: Ministry of National Defense Military  
Security Department

Approved for Release  
1/2/97

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~SECRET~~



The Honorable John F. Kerry

During our search for information on this subject, we located a study published in 1975:

[REDACTED]

That is a statement in the introduction to the publication which states that the DRV planned to keep some Americans secretly. In light of the seriousness of this implication, we are assembling the documentation used in the study in an attempt to clarify how much a debriefing was received. The author of the report is participating in the review. We are taking this very seriously and hope to have this review completed by the end of June. We will provide the report together with the results of our review to the committee as soon as they are available.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

# Ministry of Interior Prisons and Detention System

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministry of Interior and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (MPS) were responsible for the administration and management of all labor reform, reeducation, prisons, interrogation, and temporary detention facilities for various categories of domestic civil and political criminals, including civilians and military not government and communist party affiliates who committed criminal and political offenses. Through its Military Security Department, which was directly under the Ministry of National Defense General Political Department, it had assumed responsibilities for all interrogations, prisons, and detention facilities for military offenders, which were administered, managed and/or guarded by the Military Security Department or under the name of the MND General Political Department's Military Justice Department. The MND and its predecessor MPS were also responsible for the administration and interrogation of non-Vietnamese foreign nationals in special detention and interrogation facilities which were usually reserved for national-level political, espionage, and security-related cases.

2. The MPS control authority for prisons dates back to the official event establishment date of the security service on 18 August 1945, and has been known by several names various since it became a departmental entity under the predecessor MPS in 1946/1947. Between July 1946 and 1947, it was called (Prison) Labor Reform Service 3 (Pho Lao Lao 3) the Reeducation Management Service 3 (Pho Quan Giao 3). During the period 1947-June 1973, it was most often referred to as the Prisons Management Department (Duc Quan Ly Tui Gioi) or Department C-01 (1949-1973) or Department B-04 (1973-June 1975). It was also known as the Labor Reform Department (Duc Lao Dao Lao) Reeducation Department (Duc Lao Dao), and Reeducation Management Department (Duc Quan Giao).

3. The Prisons Management Department was responsible for the direct administration and management of all national-level prisons, labor reform and reeducation camps. It provided staff guidance and direction to major city and provincial police security offices (PSO's), which had their own prisons, reeducation camps, and district-level detention facilities. It

XX-2 personnel and offered six- to 18-month courses in prison management, internal camp security, indoctrination (education management) and administration. Detachments and interceptors received 18-month courses, while internal camp security personnel took six-month courses. Detachments were assigned to XX-2 established facilities, as well as to prisons and temporary detention facilities administered by the prison management police offices of major city and provincial PDR's. A Det-1 School Area was established sometime before 1960 at the MOI-P XX-2 Prison Management Police Department's 1-004 Detachment Camp in Dong Hoi Province, District 887. As of 1960, the 1-004 Camp was the only camp in the southern MOI-2 prison system which gave courses in prison management. In 1960, a three-month course was given at 240 MOI-2 XX-27 Prison Management Police Department cadre.

7. As of mid-1970, XX-2 had the largest number of personnel in the MOI with at least 7,000 personnel under its direct supervision. XX-2 maintained staff offices at the Central HQ in Hanoi and at 10 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. As of mid-1970, Major General (Colonel) Le Van Chu had been the XX-2 Director since at least 1968. Senior Colonel Nguyen Pung became a Deputy Director in 1970 and was known as one of the hardest and most infamous prison directors while at the Central Guard Two Prison during 1968-1970. Senior Colonel Nguyen Ky was a XX-2 Deputy Director who headed the MOI-2 XX-17 Prison Management Police Department in HCMC. The MOI-P XX-17 Department was located inside the Chi Hoa Prison in HCMC where Senior Colonel Nguyen Ky had his staff office.

8. In developing the prison system in the early 1970's, the MOI's PDR progressively separated its prison-based indoctrination functions from civilian police management, internal prison security, inmate education management, and national prison security guard functions. This occurred in 1961/1962 when a prison-based, unified indoctrination Department (Cao Dang Phung) of Department 1 was evolved out of MOI Prison Labor Service 5 Interrogation Section 4. The Interrogation Department was responsible for the practical interrogation and investigation of criminal, political, and religious suspects, and the providing staff guidance, direction and personnel to major city and provincial public security service interrogation offices/sections.

9. Between June 1970 and October 1971, the Detachments Department was officially designated as the XX-2 Detachments.

Department (Cao Chay Phung of the HCC's People's Police Vice, was appointed to be responsible for the principal investigation and investigation of major civil criminals and political criminals for statements to be used by state prosecutions in people's trial proceedings. He-3 had the power of arrest and the authority to conduct warrantless physical searches for evidence, which were officially requested by the HCC's People's Police, Counterintelligence and Intelligence, and Economic Security Vice. He-3 had no known responsibilities for the interrogation of foreigners and suspected espionage cases, which fell under the purview of the HCC's Counterintelligence and Intelligence Vice.

10. The He-3 Interrogation Department was headed by Colonel Colonel Tran Long (1915-1991) and his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Thiep. He-3 was headquartered inside the Central Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi and had a small staff in the large "U-shaped" building inside the main HCC headquarters compound at 15 Hoa Binh Street Street. He-3 had about 170 professional vice and female staff interrogators under its direct control, an unknown number of whom were assigned to special investigation facilities in the field area and in HCMC.

11. Following the reorganization of the HCC into a general Department structure in October 1991, the He-3 Interrogation Department and the He-4 Prison Management Police Department were reorganized. He-3 Interrogation Department's responsibilities for civil criminal potential interrogations and investigations were placed under the Civil Police Interrogation-Investigations Department (Cao Canh Bat Hien Tra Bat Hoi) of the newly established HCC General Department for People's Police (Thang Cao Canh Bat Hien Tra-Bat Hoi). He-3 Interrogation Department's responsibilities for domestic and foreign political counterintelligence, counterrevolutionary, economic security, sabotage, espionage, and national security principal interrogations and investigations cases were placed under the Anti-Security Interrogations and Investigations Department (Cao An Thang Hien Tra Bat Hoi) of the newly established HCC General Department for People's Security (Thang Cao An Thang Hien Tra-Bat Hoi) which later became known as the General Department for Counterintelligence (Thang Cao Phan Hien Tra-Bat Hoi) in 1995. As of mid-1991, A-14 was headed by Colonel Hong Ngai Hien and his deputy, Colonel Nguyen Cong Hien. The He-4 Prison Management Police Department was reorganized with functions split between the Civil Prison Management Police Department (Cao Canh Bat Hien Tra) of the HCC and the A-14 Prison Management Department (Cao Canh Bat Hien Tra) of the HCC which became the HCC in 1991.

12. During the Vietnam War years, the ARVN had primary responsibility for the administration, care, detention, interrogation, and exploitation of U.S. POW's. Although the Ministry of National Defense (MND) was involved in the handling, interrogation and exploitation of U.S. POW's, MND activities were limited to obtain MND authorization before interrogating U.S. POW's in MND-administered facilities. Several MND departments were involved with U.S. POW's during the period August 1964-March 1975. Although other MND departments may have been involved, only the MND General Staff, Intelligence, Interrogative, Logistics (Food Services), Prison, and Technical Departments, and the MND People's Armed Police Security Forces (PAPEF) [REDACTED]

PAPEF

Responsibilities were limited to providing material perimeter guard duty personnel for MND-administered facilities for U.S. POW's.

13. The ARVN was reported to have complete records on all U.S. aircraft shot down in North Vietnam by date, time, place, and was reported to have complete records on all captured U.S. personnel. The ARVN also had records, presumably less complete, on dead air crew members who were shot down over North Vietnam and on areas where they were observed and/or were searched for crash sites. [REDACTED] U.S. POW's were not kept in MND-administered facilities, although some facilities were guarded by the ARVN.

14. The ARVN was similarly reported to have kept complete records on all U.S. POW's who had been captured in North Vietnam and who had been transferred to prison facilities which were administered by the ARVN and where interrogations were conducted. The Hoa Lo Prison, better known as the Hanoi Hilton, was the central processing detention and interrogation facility for all U.S. POW's who were so detained and interrogated. It was administered and staffed by the MND Prison Management Department. Since all known U.S. POW's who were transferred to North were first processed through the Hoa Lo Prison before being placed in other known prison camps in North Vietnam, the MND Prison Management Department should have records on all movements of U.S. POW's between Hoa Lo and all other known prison camps in North Vietnam for U.S. POW's. This would include records on U.S. POW's who were placed in facilities that were reportedly jointly administered with the ARVN by the ARVN General Political Department's Military Security Department, or were reportedly jointly guarded by the ARVN General Political Department's Military Justice Department.

15. [REDACTED] the MPR Military Justice Department provided the [REDACTED] Guard Force for the Son Tay Prison and other U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam before 1975 and that the internal administration of these facilities was under the MPR which maintained U.S. POW prison records and directed the interrogation of U.S. POW's at these facilities. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the MPR Military Justice Department was responsible for the Son Tay or Camp Hope Prison of the 1975 Son Tay Raid Case, the Son Tay or Bridgehead Prison (PR 100001), and the Son Tay or Camp Peace Prison (PR 751001). The Camp Hope Prison was not used again after the November 1975 Son Tay Raid but the facility continued to be administered by the MPR Military Security Department until 1979. Although formerly under the MPR General Political Department, the Military Security Department was in reality the MPR Hall Military Security Department. The Son Tay Prison was jointly administered by the MPR Prison Management Department and by the Military Security Department. One former inmate who was released in the late 1970's claimed it was operated by the Military Justice Department, although his release certificate was signed by the Military Security Department. The Son Tay facility was located inside a work sector compound which was situated between the early 1960's and 1980 by the 7th Technical Reconnaissance (Signal) Battalion of the MPR General Staff Department's Military Intelligence or Research Department (Cao Ngaihan Cao-NGC).

16. The MPR 8-47 Technical Department (also by Thuan) was tasked with providing audio and technical coverage at U.S. POW detention facilities. Audio Operations Office 1 personnel installed audio devices in detention cells and interrogation rooms in the Central Son Tay ("Hanoi Prison") and at a number of other U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam during the period 1968-1971. Audio Office 1 personnel named listening posts which kept recorded conversations between U.S. POW's in suspect cells. Transcribed information was used in verbatim interrogation statements. Audio Office 1 personnel were also used as English interpreters during the interrogations of U.S. POW's. The Son Tay, Son Minh and Hinh Hoa facilities were the only facilities mentioned by their general geographical geographical locations rather than by their more specific prison names and locations.

17. The Son Tay facility is most likely the MPR Son Tay or Ho Chien (Son Tay, Son Ap Lo, "Bridgehead") Prison located at

NO major change took place at U.S. POW's were detained and interrogated during 22 August-25 September 1970 and early December 1970-2 February 1971. The Son High Facility is now solely the Son (Song) Co. "Perimeter" Camp located on an island some 14 kilometers northwest of Hanoi in former Son High Province where about 25 U.S. POW's were held during the period 22 August 1970-25 November 1970. The High Phu Facility is now solely the "AN" Subcamp ("Benevolence"/"Mountain Camp") of the HUE Central High Quen Detention Camp located near Son Tay Village in the Son District, High Phu Province, where 200 U.S. POW's were detained during May 1970-January 1971.

10. S-07 Technical Department Mail Censorship Office 2 personnel were also assigned to U.S. POW Detention Facilities in North Vietnam with the mission of intercepting and censoring written communications between U.S. POW's in the facilities. Office 2 personnel opened parcels and letters sent by detainees to the U.S. for contraband items (tobacco, food items) and censored outgoing letters written by U.S. POW's to relatives in the U.S. in order to detect secret written messages. Office 2 personnel also intercepted U.S. POW's on their attempts to communicate between themselves and on parcels sent to send secret written messages to relatives in the U.S.

11. The HUE and SON Naval Public Security Office (NPO) have at least twenty-two detention facilities in the Hanoi metropolitan area. However, information is not available on the detention facilities of the Hanoi NPO's THUAN-HUONG POW's (the HUE, Song An, Song Ha, Son Lam, Son Tay, Son Kien, Thanh Tai, Tu Lien, Son Phung, Nam Phuc, Thanh Thien, Nam Thon, Son Vi, Son Son, Son Vinh, et al the Son Tay and Son Song Phung POW's. U.S. POW's were held in three major facilities during the period August 1970-March 1971. Two of these three facilities were used to detain Americans and foreign citizens who were arrested after the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1970. Commands below are five NPO Detention and Interception Facilities in the Hanoi metropolitan area.

## Central Detention Prison

1. The French-built CENTRAL Detention Prison (CDP 000121) was located in downtown Hanoi and was directly administered by the MOI, and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (MPS). Since 1954 as a temporary post-trial detention and interrogation facility. MOI was headed by Gen. Ho Young, Gen. Le, Phung Long Bui, and Gen. Ho Thuan, and was a shared facility with the Special POC. The MOI and its Special POC used MOI to detain and interrogate major civil and political criminal suspects who had been arrested by the MOI or by the Special POC. Petty criminals were not recommended to MOI for post-trial detention and interrogation. Political criminal suspects included anti-regime counterrevolutionary, counterrevolutionary, economic security, sabotage, and espionage cases. MOI could accommodate at least 100 inmates. After trial and sentencing, convicted Vietnamese inmates were transferred to MOI central-detention prisons where they served their prison terms.

2. During the period 21 August 1954-14 March 1975, the use of Operation Snowflake, MOI was the CENTRAL processing, detention and interrogation facility for U.S. POW's captured in NORTH Vietnam who ended in the "Hanoi Hilton." To accommodate the influx of U.S. POW's at MOI, southern prisoners and captured ARVN/PM personnel, including agents, and ARVN Police personnel were transferred to other MOI central-detention facilities in and outside the Hanoi area. When MOI Le began filling up with U.S. POW's they were transferred to one of eleven known storage in and outside the Hanoi area. These escapes included those that were known by U.S. POW returns as:

A. "Alouette," inside the Ministry of National Defense (MND) Headquarters compound located on Ly Thuu Kiet Street, Hanoi.

B. "Citadel" or the "Prison" on Ly Thuu Kiet Street, across the street from the Ministry of National Defense Headquarters compound in downtown Hanoi.

C. "Cu Lao" or "New Prison off National Route 4 near the Thanh Son Airfield in northwestern Hanoi.



D. "G-17" Swamp No. "Faraway" or New Black Camp (NW 10000) about 15 kilometers southeast of Hanoi in District New Black Province.

E. Ban Hai or "Camp Forest" (NW 10100), 100 meters south of National Route 104, across from Hai Village, Hanoi District, Hanoi.

F. "Dirty Road" or "Power Plant," near the Hanoi Thermal Power Plant on Phan Hong Thai Street, Hanoi.

G. "Dongkhai", "Mountain Camp" or "KH" Camp of the NPH Central High Quality Rehabilitation Camp, near Ban Tra Village, Tan Son District, Vinh Ho Province.

H. "Rockpile" or Camp "KH" of the NPH Central Ban Rehabilitation Camp, about 40 kilometers south of Hanoi near the Ban Ban Tra Village in Phu Ly District, Ha Nam Dinh Province.

I. "Hidlow" or Thanh Lien Prison (NW 10100), about 10 miles south of Hanoi near Ban Hai and Thanh Lien Villages, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi.

J. Ban Tay or "Camp Bay" (NW 10100), administered by the NPH's NPH professional P-12 Military Security Department, located at the Ban Tay Prison.

K. Ban Ap Lu. "Hidlow" or Ban Ap Lu, Ban Ap Lu, Ban Ap Lu Prison (NW 10100). Jointly administered by the NPH and the P-12 Military Security Department about 15 kilometers east of Hanoi in Ba Vi Division, west of Ban Hai Lake near Ba Vi Mountain.

# Thank List Special Prison

1. The Thank List Special Prison (TSLSP) was another French-built prison and located about 10 miles south of downtown Hanoi near Dong Liet and Thanh Liet Villages in Thanh Tri District, Hanoi. It was also known as the Dong Liet, Thanh Tri, and Ba Lien Ho Prison. It was a compound-level practical special detention and interrogation prison of the Central Ho Chi Minh under the MIL/MPR Prison Management Police Department. Between 1961 and 1969, captured Americans and Royal Lao Army Air Commando team members were held in isolation at Thanh Liet while the MPR exploited knowledge of U.S. personnel, team routes, equipment to look in company maps and communication teams. British prisoners were also held at Thanh Liet without trial or temporary confinement orders.

2. Released ARVN commandos later reported that the first U.S. POW's did not arrive at Thanh Liet until mid-1968, when Thanh Liet received several Americans and three Hong Kong Chinese who had been captured in Hue City during the 1968 Tet offensive. U.S. POW's were held at Thanh Liet between July 1968 and November 1971. During which period it was called "Camp May," "Whisper," and other names by former U.S. POW detainees who were returned to the U.S. during the 1973 Operation Homecoming. Some 40 U.S. POW's spent some time in this facility.

3. In late 1968 - early 1970, all ARVN/USMC commandos-captives, disabled radio operators and team members were transferred from Thanh Liet to the Central Dept Tien Prison in Hoang Lien Son Province. Some Royal Lao Army Air Commandos were held at Thanh Liet between July 1970 and March 1973 when they were transferred with 20 other ARVN/USMC commandos to Central Prison No. 2 in Hoang Lien Son Province.

4. As of July 1973, Thanh Liet was still used as a potential temporary detention prison by the MPR Prison Management Police Department. Following the October 1961 MPR reorganization, Thanh Liet became known as the B-14 Facility of the Anti-Security Subversion-Investigative Department, General Department for People's Security (GDSP). The GDSP was later renamed the General Department for Counterintelligence (GDCI) in 1967.

8. During the period December 1961-April 1964, one 44-year-old male French-Vietnamese man was held in A-14 Room A along with several Chinese-detained Vietnamese spies. As of July 1968-March 1969, A-14 was composed of two areas: one was used to detain convicted and sentenced DRV government officials and DRV political prisoners, and the other was used as a pre-trial temporary detention facility. The detention of DRV personnel indicates they held in a shared facility with the FBI's Military Security Department (Cục An To (Sở An To))

9. On 30 March 1971, ethnic Vietnamese P.R. nationalized citizen Dai Tay Thu was arrested on charges of attempting to take sensitive classified material out of Vietnam which he had been allegedly given by DRV colonel Madame Duong Thu Huong. She was arrested on national security charges on 14 April 1970. Dai Tay Thu and Madame Duong Thu Huong were detained at A-14. Thu was released and expelled from Vietnam on 14 May 1971 and Madame Duong was released on 14 November 1971. During the April-May 1970 period, DRV poet Nguyen Chi Thiet, DRV doctor Ngo Quang Trung, and ethnic Vietnamese Australian citizen Vu Dai To were held--DRV citizenship denied who was captured while leaving a Singapore force en route to Vietnam in 1961 by FARA/Less David Le Gault, were also held at A-14. Vu Dai To was released on 12 December 1971 and returned to Australia after ten years of imprisonment in Vietnam.

# The Bat Bat (No One, No Tay) Prison

1. The Bat Bat, No One or No Tay Prison (NO 111111) was located about 50 kilometers west of downtown Hanoi in the VI District, west of Baai Noi Lake near Ba Vi Mountain. It was about three kilometers southeast of Baai Noi Lake (NO 11111), two kilometers southwest of Baai T Village (NO 11111), and two kilometers south of Baai T Village (NO 11111). Although more commonly called Bat Bat, it was originally known as the No One Prison. Bat Bat was one of three known prisons in the No Tay area and was one of two called "No Tay." It is not the No Tay Camp of the November 1970 U.S. No Tay Bat (from which was located west of Baai T Township at NO 1111). Bat Bat was one of the original (1970)-level prisons in North Vietnam between 1970 and the early 1980's when it was known as Central Prison No. 1 (First Cal Two Three Camp No. 1). As the inmate population increased at Bat Bat, the ACP expanded the prison system in the early 1980's with the construction of the Central (First) Two Prison and a new Central Prison No. 1 in Baai Noi No. 1 Province near the Chinese border. Bat Bat inmates were transferred to the (First) Two and the No Tay Prison to serve long prison terms at Baai Noi.

2. Bat Bat was reorganized with one subcamp under central ACP control and one subcamp transferred to the Military Security Department (MSD) which was directly under the MSD General Political Department. The two subcamps were located within 500 meters of each other. The MSD portion of Bat Bat became a special provincial interrogation and detention center of the Central No. 1 Prison and was reorganized as being a temporary provincial prison (first two camp). The MSD portion of Bat Bat was also a provincial interrogation and detention facility for various high military officers, participants sentenced to one year or less served their sentences at Bat Bat, while those who were convicted of more serious offense-level offenses with longer sentences were transferred to MSD central-level prison facilities for the term of their sentences. The MSD portion of No One ACP political officers and captured ACP Communist-spyes, spies again, and ACP ACP Police personnel. Captured ACP Communist-spyes and spies again were held in this facility between 1970 and at least 1978. Communist inmates were usually transferred after a year to the Central No. 1 and the No Tay Prison, later

combined into the Central Tin Lap Reeducation Camp, before final transfer to the Central Quynh Nam Prison.

3. The Det Det or Ho Chi City facility was one of several DRV facilities which held U.S. POW's between August 1964 and March 1973 in North Vietnam. The Det Det Prison held U.S. POW's between 21 August-27 September 1965 and between early December 1965 and 1 February 1967 when all 14 U.S. POW inmates were transferred back to the Central Ho Chi (Hanoi) Prison and its Tin Lap (Tin) Annex. Former U.S. POW's have it as the Tin Ap Lo Camp, the "Farm," "Workshop" or "Tin-Tap-Ten."

4. ~~Former~~ U.S. Marine Corps Private Robert E. Garwood stated that he was also at this same Det Tin Prison between February 1971-May 1973. Garwood's account of his stay here is a newspaper cut outside the confinement area is described in his book "Conversations with the Enemy".

5. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam in April 1975, a number of ARVN personnel who had rallied and cooperated with the RVN were shipped from the South to the North where they were placed in the non-administered area of Det Det. Two American civilian missionaries and USMC officials who were captured during March-April 1975 in the southern RVN were transferred via air to Hanoi where they were placed in the Hanoi Det section of the Det Det Prison. All were released with the Nam Hanoi's, a USMC official, group in 25/10 October 1975. One civilian contract worker reported him being captured 10 April 1975 in Bach Ma, was held here between 7 October 1975 and 1 September 1976, when he was flown to HCMC where he was released on 15 September 1976 with his family.

6. A former Vietnamese inmate claimed to see a Canadian American living in a 3 x 3 x 3 meter hut between a stream and the detention area during August-October 1975. Another former Vietnamese inmate claimed to see a Canadian American in a small building near the camp kitchen by a stream during June-August 1975. At this time, Det Det was also known as the T-775 Camp and was connected by Public Security Master Captain Nam. On both occasions prisoners were taken, former POWs detained in the DRV, as well as two ARVN Military Security Bureau (MSB) soldiers, one of whom was MSB Counterintelligence Directorate Chief Colonel Nguyen Tuan Nam. One former ARVN officer who claimed to belong to an anti-DRV resistance group provided security information from captured subversives who allegedly told him about the U.S. POW's were being held in 1971 at Det Det.

T. " As of June 1955, U.S. narcotics traffickers [redacted] were the only confirmed American flight in detention in the Southern BPP. They were picked up on their yacht "San Diego" in 1957 off Phu Quoc Island, Binh Chanh Province, southern BPP with an unknown size military shipment which they were smuggling out of Thailand. The two were first imprisoned in South Sea City, Binh Chanh Province, before being transferred to Hanoi where they were placed in the Red Hat Prison.

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# San Vi Prison

The San Vi Prison (BG 421312) was located 18 kilometers southeast of the Pak Wai Prison on the north side of provincial route 212 on the Vi Subsector, Quang. It was said to be an annex of the Pak Wai Prison, and held northern political prisoners in the 1960's. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] no foreign nationals were reported as detainees at this facility.

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